

LEWISTOWN CONVENTION.
COMMUNICATED.
Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Adams county, to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and township elections, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, and elect Two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention on Monday the 27th of April, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, to select Three Delegates to represent Adams county in the People's Democratic State Convention, to be held at Lewistown, on the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, and choosing Delegates to the National Convention, to put in nomination candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

An Examination of the pupils of the Gettysburg Female Academy will be held on Thursday & Friday the 28th and 29th inst. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.
J. H. MARSDEN, Principal.
April 13.

The Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend the Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, on Monday & Tuesday the 20th and 21st inst.
April 6.
C. P. KRAUTH, Pres'r.

Pennsylvania College.
The Trustees of this Institution will meet at the College Edifice, on the morning of the 23d of April next.
JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.
Baltimore, March 2.

Theological Seminary.
The Directors will meet at Gettysburg, on Tuesday Evening, April 28th. According to a resolution of the Board, when the third Thursday of April, (as is the case this year) falls into the week before Easter, the meeting is a week later than usual.
JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.
Baltimore, March 2.

NOTICE.
THE Account of JOHN BROOK, Trustee of JOHN MYERS, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the Fourth Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.
G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
March 27.

NOTICE.
THE Account of JACOB SMITH, Trustee of MARY FALLER, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the Fourth Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.
G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
March 27.

WESTERN HOTEL.
Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.
JOHN MURPHY, JR.
Respectfully informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
March 30.

Information Wanted.
ABOUT one year ago, a man by the name of JOHN HOFFMAN, who resided in Belmont county, Ohio, left that county, taking with him a son of the subscriber, named ENOCH BEEBY, about 2 years and 8 months old; and as I have never heard of him since, I would deem it a great kindness, if some person would inform me of his present place of residence. Any intelligence respecting him may be communicated to the Editor of the "Sentinel," Gettysburg.
NANCY BEEBY.
April 6.

WOOD! WOOD!
PROPOSALS will be received, in writing, by the Commissioners of Adams county, at their Office in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 29th inst. for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison for the ensuing year.
By Order,
WM. KING, Clerk.
April 6.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM MOSES, late of Reading township, deceased, are requested having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber—who will attend for said purposes, at the late residence of said deceased, on Monday the 20th of April next.
SAMUEL KENNEDY, Adm'r.
March 30.

POETRY.
FEMALE FAITH.
BY MISS L. E. LONDON.
She loved you when the sunny light,
Of bliss was on her brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.
She loved you when her joyous tone,
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet she loves you still.
She loved you when you proudly stept,
The gayest of the gay;
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love, away.
She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.
Oh, such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast;
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark test;
That stays because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore,
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

MISS BELSHAZZAR.
From the New Yorker.
BELSHAZZAR.
"Belshazzar's grave is made,
His kingdom passed away;
He, in the balance weighed,
Is light and worthless clay.
The shroud, his robe of state;
His canopy, the stone;
The Mede is at his gate!
The Persian on his throne!"
BYRON.

It was a scene of more than mortal splendor; the most sublime realities of royal pomp, the wildest and most gorgeous revellings of oriental fancy—were weak and shadowy, and unsubstantial nothings, when compared to that last banquet. —Rome—Imperial Rome—the Rome of Hadrian and Antoninus—was but an anti-hill, a suburb, a mere provincial town, when weighed in the balance with the City of Cities, the Queen of the East, the Eternal Babylon. Eternal—ay, eternal! In the blindness of their heathen pride, "defying earth, and confident of heaven," they dared to deem their city's away eternal, while they magnified themselves above the very gods to whom they bowed the knee. In a hall, within whose limits an army might well have been arrayed to battle for a crown, Belshazzar's feast was spread—on either hand vast colonnades of porphyry and granite, pillars and architraves, of a structure so vast that they might well be deemed the work of men when men were giants. Gallery above gallery flashed with the robes, the plumage, the tiaras, of countless multitudes; while, ever and anon, pealed forth such bursts of rejoicing song, mingled with the almost stunning din of lute and harp, cymbal and trumpet, and every instrument that thrills to the touch, or answers to the breath of man, that had he heard its cadences, the Roman conqueror had never dreamed in after days of the minor melody of the spheres. Below, upon a throne of gold, rich with innumerable gems, but dim and worthless when viewed beside the living gems which girded it on every side, Belshazzar sat—the kings of a thousand conquered climes bowing their proud heads, and casting down their diadems, at the Great Monarch's footstool—the chiefs of his imperial army, themselves, in number at least if not in valor, a host, beaming in their enamelled mail, their golden casques, o'ershadowed, not with horsehair—not with the feathers of the ostrich, but with the invaluable plumes that deck the bird, since named, of Paradise—the ladies of his harem—but what eye could view undazzled that mass, short of inspiration, relate their matchless beauty! From the far isles of Greece, from the tropical waters of the Ganges, every country had been made to minister its quota to that unrivalled band. There, with her clear features, her raven hair, her clear skin of olive, her pearl-like teeth, and eyes like those of the gazelle that sports on her own hills, might be seen the maid of Judah; there, with her locks of gold, and large blue eyes, the bright Circassian; there the soft and pliable Hindoo; the queenly dames of Babylon; the jet black slaves of Abyssinia; and, most beautiful, where beauty was the dower of all, with tresses braided above her high transparent brow, with chiselled lineaments, and flashing glances, burning with the indignation, the ecstatic sense of liberty, the Pelasgian maid of early Greece. Decked, as they were, with jewels from whose lustre the eye shrunk back astonished, as from the noonday sun, where is he that could have seen, or had he seen, who could have regarded, for a second's space, the pomp which gilded but to float the glorious forms of those young beauties? The feast was spread, the guests were marshalled, not by tens, nor by hundreds—no! not by thousands!—myriads were seated in long perspective at those tables, stretching away beneath the giant porticoes, till the eye lost its direction.

mark the table; the seven-branched candlestick of gold; the sea of brass; and—can it be?—the table of the show-bread; and holiest of the holy, the ark of the covenant; the cherubs and the mercy-seat. The chosen attributes, the sacred vessels of the One Jehovah, polluted by the bacchanalian orgies of a world! Hark!—listen to that sound, heavy, and deep, and ceaseless as the rush of the spring tide upon the ocean beach—'tis but the rising of that countless multitude; the motion of their feet; the rustle of their flowing garments—and now the clang of beakers, and the bubbling of the red wine, poured at once from thousands of flagons—a pause—and, was it a human shout, that crash that seemed to rend the firmament, that caused those giant colonnades to reel and swim as though an earthquake shook them? It was a human shout—a shout of deepest profanation—of deadliest sin. "A health," it thundered forth—"A health to the King of kings—the Conqueror of conquerors—the god Belshazzar!"

But wherefore does he pause? why glares the god's eye with so ghastly an expression? why tremble the king's knees? why drops the sacred cup from the conqueror's hand, just raised to greet his crouching subjects? and, above all, why does the clang of that one golden cup, as it strikes the Jasper pavement, thrill on the ear as sharp and clear, amidst that countless throng, as though it had fallen in the solitude of some deserted chamber, at the still midnight?

There was a hush—a shudder—and a silence—silence infinitely more appalling than the wildest yell of the death-conflict. The lamps are waning in their sockets—the moon is deadened, up in the sickly air—yet it is not dark, a fearful unnatural light, a sombre glare, lurid as the conflagration of an imperial city—a strange combination, as it would seem, of the brightest illumination and the deepest gloom is swallowing up the lights—ascend, not like the ascent of mortal things—a scent, neither fragrant nor yet loathsome, but palpable and all-pervading, is conquering the steaming frankincense—a sound, felt rather than heard; the sound, if such an hyperbole may be justified by that which nothing but hyperbole can describe, the sound of silence, is brooding over king and subject, satrap and concubine and slave, with the same superhuman terror.

he read in a clear unflinching voice, the words—the words of God, big with the fate of empire:
"Mene—Mene—Tekel—Upharsin."
"God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it." "Thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting! Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians!"
And Belshazzar bowed his head—he doubted not—he feared no longer! He had heard the words of the Omnipotent, & he believed—he believed—but worshipped not—nor trembled! The fear had passed away, with the uncertainty; and while all else ran to and fro, with weeping and wailing and with gnashing of teeth; while women shed the unavailing tear, and warlike men unsheathed the equally unavailing sword, Belshazzar, the son of many kings, sat firm and fearless on his ancestral throne. "The waves of the Euphrates shrank in their sandy bed—and chariots rolled along, and coursers stamped and neighed, and spears shook, and banners waved, where the great river had rolled an hour before—and there was a cry, a fearful cry, in the streets—for Babylon was taken; and the gutter ran red with gore, and the flames went up as from an altar, and there was strife, and murder, and agony, and desolation—but Belshazzar sat upon his throne, still gazing on the characters, that had announced his doom—on the hand writing of the God whose power he defied!—and the sword of the Persian drank Belshazzar's blood, and the hand of Darius, the Persian, was on the King of Babylon. But a mightier hand than the hand of Darius, the Persian, was on the Golden City—even the hand of Him who saith—

"I will also make it a possession for the bitter, and pools of water; and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts."
The Bristol (R. L.) Gazette describes, with much graphic humor, the fictitious and expensive wants created by a residence in towns and cities, as compared with those of the country:
Sometimes, in the country, it so happens that an article of the least imaginable value, rendered indispensable by some circumstance or other, cannot be procured but at a most enormous expense. Then the good old lady, or the honest old gentleman, is ready to exclaim, Ah! if we only lived in town we should not be so bothered. Last week Zeky had to break off plunging, and streak it off like lightning on old switchtail to get a quarter of 'Tea'—cause aunt Hetty was coming to spend the afternoon, (and she never come after all)—now he's got to go again for a piece of chalk—there's two days work—man and beast—besides kiltier right out o' pocket, for a mere matter of sixpence. We must move to town, and that's the upshot of it, or else we shall be ruined. And to town they come.

Here the old gentleman finds that his shoes want blacking, and Zekey must have a pair of calf-skin boots; and his coat is "just made no how,"—never! do to wear to meeten, and the old lady's cap is clean out of fashion, and the children can't go barefoot, nor wear home-spun. They must have a ticket to-day for the Museum, and a ticket to-morrow for the Menagerie. A ticket here, and a ticket there—one geygaw, and another geygaw—here a little, and there a little, more and more, thicker and faster. Extravagance and ruin! Fire and brimstone! The old lady delighted, the old man distracted, Zeke, a beau, the girls all belles, and the house a right down "arra's nest"—filled with frippery, and ringing with the clamor of riotous wants!

"There's no place like home."—No indeed, and especially when one has such a Home as the one described in the following article:
Noah's description of his Family.
"Look there; that blue eyed, ruddy cheeked fellow on the carpet, employed in cutting out ships and houses from old newspapers, is my oldest; he designs himself to be an editor, for he contends that nothing is easier; it is only, he says, cutting slips from one paper and putting them into another. That little one who struts about in a paper cocked hat and wooden sword, with which he never and anon he pokes at my ribs, while deeply engaged in considering how the nation is to be saved, is my second hopeful; he is a Jackson man (all children, sir, are Jackson men!) he goes for a soldier if there be wars. That little, golden haired archer, who is sure to ask me for candy while I am describing in bitter-terms the tyranny of the Albany Regency, is my youngest; and there, with a basket of suckings near her, and my better half, there is the sparkling fire, and here my slippers."

MATRIMONY.
The following beautiful extract is from "Family Lectures," by Mrs. N. Sprout, of Taunton, Mass.:—"A great portion of the wretchedness which has often embittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the neglect of Hygiene. Conubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a plant which will not even bear the touch of unkindness, a delicate flower, which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered with a shower of tender affection, expanded with the glow of

attention, and guarded with the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus nurtured, it will bloom with fragrance in every season of life, and sweeten even the loneliness of declining years."
Discrimination of Women.
On no subject is the discrimination of women more visible than on that of female beauty. A blemish that might have forever escaped the eye of man, (nay, such is the blindness of mankind on such points, might have appeared to him as something attractive,) is at once glanced detected by the quick perception of a woman; and with the kind wish of extending her discoveries, is made known to most of her male friends. This, which we call her love of truth and candor, is by the ill-natured world, stigmatized as jealousy or envy, two feelings which we, who know the gentle sex, maintain to be foreign to their natures.

Instinct of Plants.—Dr. Hancock says, if a vessel of water is placed within 6 inches of a cucumber vine, that in 24 hours time, the vine will alter the direction of its branches, and not stop till it comes in contact with the water. And if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will in a short time alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables nearer to it, as the cabbage, &c.

A man who had established a tipping house, was about to erect his sign, and requested his neighbor's advice with inscription to put on it. The man replied, I advise you to write on it, *Beggars made here.*
Scene in a School Room.—"Jem," said the master, "you were not in School yesterday."
"No sir, here's 'accuse mother sent ye," at the same time holding out a slip of paper on which were written the following seemingly Egyptian hieroglyphics:
"cep atom to gou a taturing."
"Well Jem," said the master, after examining it for some time, "what did you do yesterday?"
"Dug tature."
"Oh yes!"—Kept at home to go potatoing.—*Worcester Palladium.*

"What a capital fellow you'd make to pick cherries!" said a wag to a man whose proberais was shaped something like a parrot's bill;—"Why so?" said the other. "Because, you could hook your nose on a limb, and pick with both hands!"—*Dedham Patriot.*

QUITE SATISFACTORY.
During the recent cold weather, the following confab took place between two gentlemen of color:
Cudjo—Wal, Pomp, wa's de temperature de woder dis mornin?
Pomp—Cold, terrible cold, Cudjo.
Cudjo—How de thermometer?
Pomp—Quite above Sambo, Cudjo.
Cudjo—Bore, did you say?
Pomp—Tree degrees at least.
Cudjo—My gosh! And March too. Never heard de like afore since de memory o' my ole mam de de fair seek. Wen wa's de wedder cease, do you tink? Pomp.
Pomp—I can't say sartin, but I tink wen it come to an end.
Cudjo—Wen will dat de, most probably?
Pomp—I don't know no more'n you, Cudjo, but I tink, wen it get trough.
Cudjo—Wal, wen will dat mose likely take place?
Pomp—For de matter of dat, I can't say positive—but I tink, twixt you and me, Cudjo—but I don't wish it to go no farder—I say, I have strong suspicion, twixt me and you, Cudjo, dat wen dis dreiful cole wedder be 'tiredy done an finish, den you see de end on't.

Cudjo—Bliged to ye, Pomp, berry much bliged to ye. Quite satisfactory dat, I tink I'll not get no more coal now.

A Frenchman, attending out of curiosity a recent political meeting at London, and somewhat astonished at the shouts and yells, asked his friend when they would begin to consider the business? "They are considering it now; don't you hear?" "Oh oui," said the Frenchman, "I do hear—but ma foi, I could not tink dat your countrymen did consider so loud."

Content with a Whale.—Whalers form a distinct class. When several vessels are assembled at any of the places of rendezvous, the oldest captain is styled the admiral. They have suppers on board one of the ships every night, to which all present are invited, by hoisting a flag before sun set. I attended on one of these occasions, and was much amused by the peculiar slang of these people. "Come," says the captain, "take a cigar, you'll find 'em pretty much half-spanish, I guess." I inquired of one who had been relating some exploits with whales, whether he never felt that he was in danger? "Why, I always think, if I have a good lance the fish is in most danger!" I asked another whether he ever got with an accident? "I can't say exactly how I have, though I came plaguy

near it once. You see we was off the coast of Japan, right among a shoal of whales, and all hands were out in the boats, except me and the cook. I was lookin' at the creatures with a glass, and saw one on 'em flir her tail agin' a keel, and it was a caution to see the scatterment she made of her. All the boys were set a swimmin', so the cook and me jumped into a boat and picked 'em all up. Directly the fish blowed close to us, and I took an iron and stik it into her, and I know how to strike a whale as well as any man; but the captain wanted the wrong way, and I know how a sperm ought to cut; and came at us full tilt with her jaws as wide open as a barn door, bit the boat smack in two in the middle. Then she chawed up one end of her, and, by the time we got hold on the other, she come at us again, making another bite, took me by the back betwix her teeth, and shook me as a puppy would a ball of yarn; and I guess, she would'n't have dropped me, if the mate hadn't come up in another boat, and shoved in his lance, till she was stopped. As good luck would have it, we were all picked up without any accident, but I've got fire in her teeth perpetually back to this day."—*Three years in the Pacific.*

At the sitting of the Court of Appeals in Paris, on the 6th, M. Rouen, Editor of the National, was brought from the Palais, and arraigned for an offence against the King's person, in an article upon the American Debt of twenty-five millions. An application was made on behalf of M. Rouen for a postponement of the trial till certain documents had been sent for to America could arrive, but the motion being refused, he declared that he made default, and was accordingly sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs.

A banker, at Paris, returning home some evenings ago, from a ball, carried three things—his wife, his cashbox, and the contents of his strong box. Being by some means ascertained that the thieves were gone to Havre, he immediately followed them, and arrived at the Hotel in which they had taken up their abode, where he learned they were to sail the next day for America. Making a confidant of the landlady, the banker went to the chamber in which the two culprits were. At the first sound of the recreant cashier opened the door, and throwing himself at the feet of his benefactor, acknowledged his criminality, and only supplicated mercy for his guilty companion, who lay trembling in the bed which he had just quitted. "Don't be alarmed, my worthy fellow," said the banker, "all I want is my money."

The whole of this was immediately given up. The banker, having ascertained that nothing was kept back, turned to the delinquent, and offered him notes to the amount of 10,000 frs. saying, "This is for the service you have rendered me, in ridding me of a vicious wife. You may set off with her to-morrow for New York, on condition that you sign an acknowledgment that you have repaid the money for the expenses of the voyage of yourself and Madame, to the U. States." The paper was signed, the door was closed, and the banker, having remained not much more than a quarter of an hour in Havre, set out on his road back to Paris.

Something New.—The Pittsburg Gazette notices, under the above head, a machine lately invented and put in operation, in the Northern Liberties of that city, for preparing stone for macadamized roads. That paper says, the machine is very simple and substantial in its structure, and very expeditious and powerful in its operation. It adds, on the authority of Mr. Davis, the inventor, that two men and two boys could do as much work with the aid of this machine, as ten men working in the usual manner. It may be worked either by steam or horse power.

We confess we hear of these great labor-saving inventions with less satisfaction than appears to be felt by others. Already has labor-saving machinery beggared thousands, and filled with paupers some of those countries in which invention has most flourished. Many of the inventions are doubtless valuable, in a public sense; but, if they contribute to the national wealth, they, in almost all cases, take the bread from the mouth of labor, and cut off support and comfort from those whose industry they supersede. We confess that we had rather see one hundred laborers earning their bread by breaking stone for a Macadam road, than to see the labor of the whole hundred performed by a single steam engine, and ninety-nine of the hundred begging or starving because the improvements in machinery leave them no labor to perform.—*Nat. Int.*

A new epidemic is at present prevalent at Cincinnati, according to the following paragraph from the Intelligencer, of the 20th inst.:
There is an epidemic pain in the face, intermittent like ague, at present in town. It is a disease of the nerves, and is confined generally to a single spot near the eye. It is treated with quinine. There is no other illness but the acute pain in one single spot.

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UNPAID LANDS.

AN ACT to graduate the Lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall be a board of appraisers for the following purpose, viz: It shall be their duty to appraise all lands on which any purchase money is due to this Commonwealth, if desired so to do, by the owner or owners thereof, a majority of the board to view the ground, the expense of such view and appraisal to be paid by the owner of the land.

Sec. 2. The board or a majority of them shall appraise such land or lands for its cash value, and shall make a table of rates, numbers one, two, three, four. All land valued at ten dollars per acre and upwards shall be rated number one. All land valued at more than seven and less than ten dollars per acre, shall be rated number two. All land valued at more than four dollars and not more than seven dollars per acre, shall be rated number three. All lands valued at four dollars or less per acre, shall be rated number four. Provided, that in making the valuation of lands the value of the buildings thereon erected shall be deducted.

Sec. 3. All land rated number one shall pay the amount of purchase money with six per cent. per annum interest thereon. Number two, shall pay such purchase money and four and one half per cent. per annum interest thereon. Number three shall pay such purchase money and three per cent. per annum interest thereon. Number four shall pay the original purchase money without interest.

Sec. 4. The board of appraisers shall keep a record of their valuations in a book to be kept for that purpose, and a certified copy thereof under seal shall be good evidence on an application to procure patents and pay the purchase money due to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. The appraisers before entering on the duties enjoined on them by this act shall be sworn or affirmed that they will justly and impartially appraise the land in all cases where called to act, and shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day spent, and four cents for each mile circular travelled by them in discharging the duties enjoined by this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall continue in force three years and no longer.

Sec. 7. All laws of this Commonwealth are hereby repealed so far as they are altered by this act and no further.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 14.

The Appointments of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of this county, closed on Thursday evening last. It was truly remarkable for the number of criminal cases which were disposed of during its session. There were sixteen Bills of Indictment, all of which, with but three exceptions, were found guilty. There were seven in the Oyer and Terminer, and nine in the Quarter Sessions.

The most important of these were, first the State of Pennsylvania vs. James King, who was indicted for the murder of Barnabas Mullen; this trial produced considerable interest. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Crawford and Washington, and the prosecution was sustained by the deputy attorney general, Mr. Smith. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The next was George Parker, (colored) who was found guilty on two indictments for burglary and larceny, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Barney McQuinn was found guilty of stealing \$200 from a Mr. Jamison of Bedford, and sentenced to two years imprisonment as above. Samuel Spriggs, (colored boy) was found guilty on an indictment for assault with an intent to kill and murder, and sentenced to three years confinement in the Penitentiary. There were two young men, Peter Albert and Samuel Peiffer, charged with obtaining money on forged memorandums, purporting to have been drawn by the agent of G. A. Shryock & Co., pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a short confinement in the county jail, and to be kept at hard labor. The criminals sentenced to the Penitentiary at the above terms, for numbers as well as for crime, are without a parallel in the county, and it is to be earnestly desired, that such a list may never again disgrace the records of our Court.—Rep.

John Stevens, who was convicted, and sentenced at January term, to one year's imprisonment and fined one hundred dollars, for committing an assault upon the person of Judge Baird, has been PARDONED by the Governor, and the fine remitted.—Uniontown Democrat.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

I can merely write the result of Lawrence's trial for the attempt to assassinate the President, by the evening's mail. The trial has lasted all day. It commenced at nine this morning. Mr. Key conducted the prosecution with great

fairness to the prisoner. Mr. Brent ably managed his case for Lawrence. The testimony must have convinced every one who heard it, as well as the Jury, that the prisoner was of unsound mind. The opinions of our most eminent physicians (with one exception, Dr. Causin, whose evidence, if fairly reported, will have an ugly appearance in print) all united in this point, that the prisoner was laboring under *monomania*, which so completely controlled his thoughts and actions as to prevent his distinguishing between right and wrong. All the doctors agreed in stating their belief (with the above exception) that Lawrence's insanity was real and not assumed. Drs. Hall, Sewell, Worthington, Kohnert, and Magruder, concurred in swearing that they believed that Lawrence, when he made the attempt on the President's life, was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. The prisoner's incoherent conduct during the trial, in attempting to address the Court, and warning them how they convicted him, who was, as he said, "the lawful heir to the British Crown," indeed every thing that was testified and witnessed in the trial, precluded all doubt upon the subject. The Jury returned after retiring about five minutes, with a verdict not guilty on the ground of insanity. The Court ordered the prisoner to remain in the custody of the Marshal, until some further arrangements could be made as comfortable as was compatible with his safe keeping. There will be very full reports of the trial in all daily papers.

POLAND.

From Poland we learn that great discontent still prevailed there, and that the Russian authorities were not without uneasiness as to an outbreak. It would seem that, with all their pains, the agents of the Autocrat have been unable to reconcile the heroic spirit of Poland to their fallen condition. The discontent of the people was not a little aggravated by the failure of the harvest, which appears to have been general and severely felt. The Russians were preparing to increase the garrison at Warsaw.

A Society has lately been formed in Paris, whose object is the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies. Its leaders are among the most distinguished men of France, the Duke of Broglie being President. Messrs. Pray and Odillon Barrot, Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Delaborde and Isambert, Secretaries. A paper has been read before it, on Slavery in the U. States by Mr. de Beaumont, one of the Penitentiary commissioners sent a few years ago to this country.

Narrow Escape.—Two young men came very near losing their lives on Monday evening last on board of a canal boat lying at our wharves, through carelessness in the use of a coal fire which they had kindled in their cabin and suffered to burn while they themselves fell asleep, in which state they were fortunately found by a neighboring boatman, ere indeed the sleep of death had finally overtaken them, but with the vital spark nearly extinct from suffocation. This was on the following morning. Their neighbor being in want of some fire proceeded to the boat, and when on board was startled by the sound of groans issuing from the cabin, into which he entered and found the young men lying in a state of total insensibility. They were forthwith brought into the open air, restoratives were applied, and they were finally recovered from their almost hopeless condition. We trust that all who have occasion to use coal as a fuel in confined places, will profit by the warning conveyed in the above authentic statement, and never forget how necessary caution is, and with how little pains or attention it may be exercised. The gas which issues from ignited coal, operates like a deadly pestilence, which flies off from burning wood; that is, they both produce suffocation in confined places, the one more insidiously however than the other, extinguishing animal life. Both are harmless in themselves, but unfit for respiration.—Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Enormous Consumption of Silk.—A Philadelphia paper states, on the authority of a discourse before the American Institute, that there are "annually consumed in the U. States more silk than all the wheat, corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes and hops, which are exported, will pay for, by nearly two millions of dollars." Think of this, ladies, and beware how you extend the dimensions of your sleeves, or we shall be compelled to add cotton to the appalling list.

Newark Adv. There is a brick making machine now in the course of erection near Louisville, which is to be worked by steam power, and expected to turn out 200,000 well finished bricks per week.

From the Ohio Sun, of March 30.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!! The McLean organ at Columbus, the "Sentinel," has taken its final exit, and is no more amongst the things known on this earth! The day of its departure we know not, nor is it material, as its loss will be scarcely felt or regretted, in this section of country. But suffice it to say, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

In noticing the demise of this paper, it is scarcely necessary to say, that John McLean is to be taken from the field, as also is Gen. Harrison; for the whigs

no schism made in the Democratic ranks, by continuing either of them longer for the Presidency.

The "Cincinnati Courier," assigned as a reason for its discontinuance, the burning of its account books, by the late fire in that city. We doubt not but the edi-

tor himself got as badly burnt, as did his books, when he raised the Harrison flag.

Correspondence of the Com. Advertiser.

PARIS, March 15, 1835. For a week past the public mind has been in a feverish state, in consequence of statements in the London papers relative to some new indications, made by Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, that the difficulty with France was taking an unfavorable turn. Mr. A. was represented as seconding the coercive suggestion in the President's Message—and the circumstance of such an opposition man getting pugnacious, with rumors from American papers of orders and movements in the Navy Yard, seemed to change the aspect of things; and the sensation here was heightened by letters from American Merchants at home, who appeared to partake of the alarm produced by Mr. Adams' motion. As the news of Mr. Serurier's recall could not have reached the U. States to provoke more decided measures, it was apprehended that some fresh disclosure, by the Executive, had left with Congress no alternative. The arrival of the *Sylvia de Grasse*, on the 12th inst. has however dispelled the unfavorable surmises, by bringing Mr. Adams' explanatory remarks. Nor did we get any confirmation that our national ships were overhauling for any special purpose.

On the same day that the information was received by the packet, an event was announced here, which again strengthened the expectation that few if any obstacles now remained to the speedy settlement of the five million affair, namely: the appointment of the Duke de Broglie as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Admiral the Count de Rigny, who is to act as Minister of War, until the return of Marshal Maison, now at St. Petersburg, who is named for that office. The King has thus succeeded in once more organizing his Ministry, and the partial change is favorable to the American claim being settled; the Duke de Broglie was in favor of the prompt fulfillment of the treaty, and resigned office last April, when the bill for that purpose was lost in the Chamber of Deputies. The expectation is now confidently entertained, (and I give it as the opinion of a distinguished functionary,) that the bill which the Committee have agreed to refer to the Chamber, will be passed in a few days, and this profitable controversy ended. The King who deserves the credit of sincerity, in desiring this happy result, has been embarrassed for several weeks by divisions among his Ministers—not so much on account of the American question, as by the more distracting proposition, relative to the political offenders now imprisoned under a charge of attempting an insurrection (or revolution) in April last, at Lyons. There are about two hundred of these unruly men, and it has been proposed to extend an act of amnesty in the case.

It has been the subject of warm discussion among the Deputies, as you will have seen by the debates—not merely as regards the fate of the conspirators, but as to a question full as exciting, namely: whether if an act of oblivion be granted, it shall require a sanction of the legislative branch of the government, or be dispensed by the power residing in the King. The prerogative claimed by Louis Philip, under the charter which grew out of the last revolution, has excited the jealousy of members, not only of the Chamber, but of the Ministry, and is one of the principal causes of dissension among the latter. The King is charged with an intent to rule as well as reign—and the Ministers, who are responsible for his acts, claim to be something more than machines in framing measures.

On a recent occasion, his Majesty remarked, no doubt with great truth, that he had to contend with political passions, and with personal repugnances. He might have added, that the troubles he had to encounter, were such as a monarch must expect, when intrigue for power and place, is the order of the day.

Congratulating you upon the prospect of a speedy termination to "the winter of our discontent,"

I am, &c. In addition to the foregoing letter, and to the translations upon this question which follow, we may state that Mr. Livingston told an American gentleman on the evening of the 12th, that "he now believed the whole difficulty would be soon settled."

A French lady of rank lately died of hydrophobia, in consequence of allowing a favorite lap dog to lick a pimple which she had on her face.

Four thousand bushels of potatoes, and four thousand loads of wood, have been distributed to the poor by the city authorities of N. York within the last three months.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 7.

The Bank of the United States has commenced the delicate and unpleasant duty of winding up the affairs of its office in this town. The reception of the order to that effect, on Tuesday last, produced quite a sensation, almost amounting to panic. But it soon subsided, when it was understood that the order only contemplated the refusal to make any new discounts, and the very gradual reduction of the existing debt. Some inquiry into the subject has led us to the conclusion, that no embarrassment will grow out of the winding up of the Office, other than

it has afforded to all parts of the State, in the fiscal operations of the People. The debt is not large, and is scattered over the whole State, and its very gradual extinction, which it is the object of this early commencement to make, will ensure its safety, and the convenience of the public.

The loss of the Institution to this town will be deeply felt, as it is apparent that the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, the only other Banking Institution located here, will be altogether insufficient to supply the wants of a place doing as extensive a business as Fayetteville.

AFFRAY.

On Sunday last, the body of a black man was conveyed to the Catholic burying ground, in this place, for interment—permission having first been obtained. The deceased was of the Catholic persuasion, and conducted there at the request of his wife. When the coffin was about to be put into the grave, a clan of Irishmen, some of them armed with clubs and bludgeons, marched in to prevent the burial; after blustering and threats, which frightened the females off the ground, and violent and abusive language, the coffin was precipitated into the grave, and the corpse exposed—in which condition the carth was placed upon it. The rioters were taken before a magistrate and committed to prison, where they now await their trial. This brutal outrage upon the sacred rights of the dead, and upon the good order of society—even though committed upon the person of an obscure colored man, should be visited with severity upon the perpetrators.

The dispute arose, we understand, from the unwillingness of a part of the Irish, to have a black man interred in their ground. Threats were made that the body would be disinterred.

Village Record, of April 1.

The bill to suppress gambling Houses in N. Orleans, which had previously passed the Senate of Louisiana, received the unanimous sanction of the lower House on the 12th ult. and has become a law. One of the enactments provides that the owners or immediate occupants of houses in which gambling is detected are liable to the penalties of the law, viz: a fine of one to five thousand dollars for the first offence; from ten to fifteen thousand for the second, and confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years, at the discretion of the court.

In order to make up the deficiency in the revenue arising from the abolition of the gambling houses, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the imposition of a tax on all passengers arriving or leaving N. Orleans by ships or steamboats.

Political Darkness.—The Dover, N. H. Enquirer says, there are several towns in New Hampshire that have given an almost unanimous Jackson vote; and one or two which have distinguished themselves by going the "entire swine." In Lee the Whigs muster 4, all told; in Sutton 3 were "faithful among the faithless found;" in Newton 1 righteous man came up to the work; and in Greenfield, a dark corner in Hillsborough, not one. In this latter town, according to the Concord Statesman, the sun does not rise till some time in the afternoon.

From the U. States Gazette.

Interesting Trials at Harrisburg. From the alarming multiplicity of instances of savage barbarity, to which the Domestic Slave trade, as now extensively prosecuted in the U. States, gives daily development, it is presumed that the following brief sketch of events, which transpired in the bosom of our state within the last few months, will not be devoid of interest for the public.

James Williams, a colored man, highly respected in his neighborhood, and supporting an irreproachable character, resided in October last, near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.—Industrious, frugal, and just in his dealings, he had amassed property sufficient to create around him the comfortable little home which was destined to be the scene of an outrage, perhaps as inhumanly disgraceful as ever sullied the annals of our state. His family at this period, consisted of a wife and four children—the youngest, an infant five months old, and the two oldest being those of his wife by a former husband.

Early on the morning of the 24th of October, James was arrested while at work near his own dwelling, by the order of one Mr. Hyde, who acted as agent for a party of individuals from Maryland and Virginia who had been secretly lurking in the neighborhood for several days. On demanding the cause of arrest, Williams was shown a "warrant," purporting to have been issued at the suit of John Gray, for a debt of \$10. Having no knowledge of such a person as Gray, and conscious that he owed no such debt, Williams at first declined accompanying the officer who arrested him: upon which Hyde who stood at a convenient distance, came up, and with the assistance of another person, whom he had employed, together with the constable, succeeded in throwing Williams to the ground, and binding his hands with a rope. This was not accomplished without a severe struggle, nor until pistols and a dirk had been presented to the breast of Williams, by both Hyde and the constable, with threats of immediate death if he made further resistance. He was soon hurried away, (the privilege of stopping at his own house being denied him) and taken to Hummelstown, four or five miles from his own home, before a magistrate, where he was detained until the evening of the same day and then released.—On arriving late in the evening at his own house, he found it shut up, and his wife and children gone! That

peaceful and happy, he now saw reduced to a scene of utter desolation. The blasting hand of the destroyer had passed over his little domain, and thus in a few hours, every vestige of earthly hope seemed given to destruction. The truth now flashed upon him, and he had no

other resource in the morning he had left peaceful and happy, he now saw reduced to a scene of utter desolation. The blasting hand of the destroyer had passed over his little domain, and thus in a few hours, every vestige of earthly hope seemed given to destruction. The truth now flashed upon him, and he had no

leaves a doubt that he with all children had become the prey of those whose inhuman occupation it is to traffic in their fellow beings.

It will be borne in mind, that at least two of the children were industriously free, (having been born in this state,) and that the abduction of them, knowingly, would subject the perpetrator to the penalties provided by our law, for the crime of kidnapping.

Williams went immediately in quest of assistance, and by the advice of George Fisher, Esq. an eminent and benevolent counsellor of the Abolition Society, proceeded that night to Harrisburg, and thence, having procured a horse, to York, Pa.—On arriving at the latter place, he learned that the party in possession of his children, had passed through some hours before—his wife, during the night, having effected her escape. By the assistance of John Evans, Esq. another counsellor of the same society, the aid of the Sheriff of York county was now enlisted. This officer with such a posse of mounted citizens as he could hastily raise, (it being Sunday,) set off in pursuit, and overtook the party in possession of the children, when within about three miles of the Maryland line. This party being well armed, a show of resistance was at first attempted by them, but finding this of no avail, they submitted and were taken back to York. Here the children, with the exception of the infant, were put, for safe keeping, in the jail, and their captors, eight in number were next day bound over in the penalty of \$1000 dollars each, to take their trials, on the several charges of kidnapping the wife and children, assault and battery and false imprisonment of the father, conspiracy, robbery, and larceny.—Williams alleging that \$40 in money was taken from his house on the day of his false arrest.

Indictments, in accordance with these several charges, having been duly prepared and submitted to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, were all returned: "True Bills" at November Sessions, and the trials came on at Harrisburg, by postponement, on the third Monday in January last. From the novelty of some of the circumstances upon which they were founded, together with a deep and general feeling of indignation at a series of atrocities by which the dearest rights of a free citizen of Pennsylvania had been outraged, the trials excited far more than ordinary attention and interest. For a whole week, during which they were going on, the court house was constantly crowded. In the course of them, a series of testimony was adduced for the purpose of proving, that the woman and two older children had absconded from their owner in Virginia, about the year 1827.—Several of the most respectable inhabitants of the county where he resides, were in attendance, and testified to the high respectability and unblemished character of their present claimant. It having been shown to the satisfaction of the court and jury, that in regard to the two younger children, he had acted more from a mistaken impression as to his rights, than from any criminal design, and the evidence being considered conclusive as to the slavery of the mother and two older children, and having taken no active part in the outrages committed on Williams, he was, by the direction of the court, acquitted of every charge. Three other of the defendants having succeeded in making out a similar case, were likewise acquitted. The remaining four, viz:—Theophilus Hughes, Wm. Hyde, Asa Smith, and Wm. H. Fresh, were all convicted on the charges of conspiracy & false imprisonment, and Hyde on two other charges of assault with loaded pistol, upon two respectable citizens of Dauphin county. Hyde is an Englishman, and he and Hughes are both residents of Dauphin county, Smith and Fresh are strangers, one of Baltimore, and the other it is said, from Louisiana, having been employed by the claimant as his principal agents in the business.

The punishment assigned by the court in all these cases, was fine and imprisonment in the county jail, a double portion of each being allotted to Hyde, he having been the most active of all—together with the costs of prosecution. The cases, on the part of the Commonwealth, were conducted with distinguished ability and zeal by C. C. Rawn, Esq. Deputy Attorney General for the District, assisted by Geo. Griecom, Esq. who attended as counsellor and agent for the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania.

The defence throughout, was managed with great ingenuity and eloquence, by Messrs. McCormick and Shock, of the Harrisburg Bar.

A PLEASURE VOYAGE.

The pleasure trip up the Mediterranean, projected in New York, will certainly be commenced. A vessel of 400 tons burthen has been purchased.—She will visit the coasts of Italy, Egypt and Syria, where the parties will have opportunities of visiting Leghorn, Florence, Rome, Naples, Vesuvius and Pompeii, the Nile as far as the Pyramids, Jerusalem and Damascus; after which, if the season is not too far advanced, it is proposed to visit Smyrna, Athens, pass through the Grecian Archipelago, touch at Malta, and return to the U. States in the Autumn.

An officer of the Navy, well acquainted with the navigation of the Mediterranean, will take command. A charge of \$200 per month is made for each passenger, that includes every convenience.—Servant's pay \$67 per month.

U. S. Gaz.

The Rev. Dr. Cox and the Rev. Mr. Hoby, delegates from the Baptists of England, have arrived in this country, to participate in an important conference of that denomination, to be held shortly in Virginia.

From the Cincinnati Intelligencer. A young gentleman of this city has nearly completed an Air Gun, which he thinks will supersede all other guns; it is so constructed, that by turning a crank, which can be done by a boy, it will discharge 60 balls per minute, and that with a force of 130 pounds on each ball, which is double the force on a rifle ball; the balls are placed in a funnel on the top of the gun from which they run in as fast as they are discharged.

On the same principle he intends to invent a musket, which can be handled with as much ease as the common muskets, and be no heavier; and on the same principle balls of any size can be discharged, by any person.

From the Vermont Farmer.

Sudden Death by Poison.—Died at Vermont, on the 3d inst. Miss Mary Stebbins, daughter of Capt. Elijah S. aged 20 years. This interesting young lady, the day previous to her death, was in good health, and at dinner manifested her usual sprightliness and pleasant. Soon after dinner, she walked out towards the river, and visited a miniature saw-mill of her little brother, on a small rivulet between Meadow Hill and the river, all within a few rods of the house, and playfully inquired of the lad whether he expected to sit up all night, like other sawyers, to tend his mill, &c. On her return to the house, she amused the children of the family, by treating them with the bark of birch twigs, which she procured in her walk, still cheerful and pleasant. Some time after—but how long after cannot be determined, as no attention was paid to the clock—her mother observed a paleness unusual on Mary's countenance, and asked if she was unwell.—Mary readily replied, "I do feel sick, and perhaps have eaten too much birch bark."

She soon became much distressed, attended with dizziness, violent retchings, and occasional spasms; and on further inquiry by her mother, respecting the cause of her acute and alarming distress, Mary recollected and readily stated, that during her walk, she plucked some pods of *Apple Peru*, and had eaten some of the seeds, which were discovered in the contents of the stomach, spontaneously ejected. During these scenes, her uncle, George R. Stebbins, came in, and joined her mother in stating to her imminent danger. Her father being absent on business, the uncle went in haste for a physician. The Doctor being at that time over the river, could not be obtained till almost five o'clock, P. M.

At that time she was in agonizing distress—unable to speak—eyes red and surcharged with blood—pupils much dilated—a petechial eruption over the surface, resembling a highly marked case of spotted fever—almost perfect loss of muscular motion, and general stupor—the stomach and bowels not excitable by large and repeated doses of emetics, cathartics and enemata—extremities, surface, and breath cold—intense thirst, but on any attempts to swallow, the organs of deglutition were thrown into spasms resembling hydrophobia—great difficulty of breathing—in fine her appearance was that of agony. Although apparently wishing for relief, it was very difficult for her to swallow any thing.—Some time in the latter part of the night, she had a short lucid interval, during which she with much difficulty and in a hurried manner talked some, the powers of locomotion appeared returning. She inquired of the Doctor, "Do you think me dangerously sick?"—and being answered in the affirmative, she rejoined, "Do you think there is any chance for my recovery?"—She said she should be glad to drink and take remedies, but that when she tried to swallow she felt as if choking to death. She passed affectionate salutations with her parents and sisters present. A little before six in the morning, she sunk again into paralytic stupor, and for more than four hours manifested no sensation or motion, except from deep and laborious respiration, till death closed the scene at ten o'clock, A. M. April 2d.

*Apple-Peru, Thorn Apple, sometimes called James-on-Weed, or botanically, "Stramonium," is a powerful narcotic. When swallowed it produces nausea and dizziness, even in small doses; but if the quantity be large it brings on great prostration of strength, loss of muscular power; insensibility of the retina, dilated pupil, tremors, headache, delirium, and sometimes convulsions, coma and death. The powdered leaves or extract, are sometimes given in doses of a grain. The seeds of Thorn-Apple are considered more powerful than the rest of the plant, and may be given in half or two thirds the dose.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow's Materia Medica.

President Jackson.—In remarking upon the electioneering letter of the President, on behalf of the heir apparent, the Richmond Whig says:—"There are some things the Hero cannot do; and they will become more and more numerous, as the blessed day approaches for Andrew Jackson to lay down his ill-gotten and worse abused power, and descend to the level of common citizenship. The setting sun has ever found his worshippers to diminish as he neared the horizon which was to hide his rays. Hugh Lawson White is at this moment a name of higher weight in Tennessee, than Andrew Jackson."

Marriage is like masonry, no one knows the secret until he is initiated—it is like an eel trap, very easy to get in, but plagu hard to get out. It is, in its first stages, like a wind that fans the

of love, but unfortunately too much fanning blows it all out. In short, it is every thing that is contradictory, sweet or bitter, just as it is taken.

The cholera is raging at Marseilles—the greatest number of deaths amounting to 40 per diem.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 20, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4.87.

We are requested to mention, that the parade of the "Independent Battalion of York and Adams Counties," will be on the 9th of May, instead of the 20th as advertised in our outer form.

WHIG SPIRIT.

The Whigs of our neighboring county (Franklin) have commenced the contest with spirit, as will be seen by their proceedings, which we give in the following column. Success to the glorious cause!

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday last, having passed 180 Acts, and 27 Resolutions. The titles of those of a public nature, or in which this county has an interest, will be found in a following column.

The last days of the session partook of rather a pugnacious character. In the Senate, Mr. Baker, of Philadelphia, indicted a blow upon Dr. Sutherland; and in the House, same challenges were sent—but no blood was spilt in the affair.

The Internal Improvement bill passed both Houses, appropriating money only to finish the works on hand, and \$80,000 to a towing path at Dunnstown Dam, on the West Branch.

The sense of the people upon the propriety of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution of this State, will be taken at the next General Election. We hope Adams county will do her duty as faithfully as before in opposition to it.

General System of Education.

The bill from the Senate repealing the School Law, came up in the House on second reading, on Saturday. The bill had been previously amended in committee of the whole by striking out the Senate bill and inserting a bill amending the bill of last session. Mr. Reigart moved to strike out the bill adopted in committee of the whole, and insert the old law respecting the education of the poor. This motion amounted to a repeal of the bill of last session establishing a general system of education, and re-enacting the old law. The vote stood as follows:— Yeas 37—Nays 54.

Mr. Reigart then moved to suspend the operation of the bill until 1838, which was lost by the following vote:— Yeas 30—Nays 50.

A motion was then made to tax sheep one per cent. per head, for the benefit of education, which was lost.

Several other amendments were offered—and one taxing professions, trades, and callings was adopted—Yeas 45, Nays 40.

Mr. Conrad then moved to amend the bill by levying a tax on Bachelors, which was negatived.

Mr. Conrad then moved to tax whiskey 6½ cents per gallon, which was negatived without division.

After several other trifling amendments were made, the bill passed on second reading; and the House dispensing with the rule prohibiting bills being read twice on the same day, the bill passed and was sent to the Senate, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson of Alleg. Anderson of Del. Ayres, Banks, Bayne, Beale, Bidlac, Brawley, Carson, Clarke, Cromwell, Curran, Davies, Douglass, Farnace, Frazer, Gamble, Handy, Helfenstein, Herrington, Hipple, Hopkins, Irish, Irvin, Kerr of Alleg. Kerr of Butler, Lacock, Lawrence, Lewellen, Lynn, McCulloh, M'Sherry, Mathers, Miller, of Phila. city, Miller of Fay, Morris, Patterson of Fay, Paynter, Peltz, Pennypacker, Pollock, Reed of Bedford, Reed of Phila. Co. Reed of Phila. city, Rheiner, Scott, Smith of Bradford, T. S. Smith, Spachman, Stevens, Stokes, Taggart, Walker, Williams, Woodburn, Woodward, Thompson, Speaker.—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Brooke of Chester, Brooks of York, Burson, Conrad, Cox, Derr, Dewart, Erb, Harrison, Hottenstein, Hummel, Hutchison, Jackson of Berks, Jackson of Lan. James, Jones, Krause, McClellan, McElwee, Middlesworth, Miller of Lehigh, Patterson, of Lan. Richards, Riegel, Rihart, Schneider of Mont. Snyder of York, Ulrich.—30.

So the House, by a vote of nearly two to one, have refused to repeal the bill of last session, and have passed another, simplifying its provisions.

Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Harrisburg Reporter makes the following remarks upon the debate:

Several speeches were delivered during the consideration of this bill in the House, and the gentlemen who took part in the discussion displayed a great deal of eloquence and zeal. The speech delivered by Mr. STEVENS was peculiarly fine. The acknowledged talents of this gentleman were never exerted in a nobler cause or with a greater effect than on the occasion—and we feel assured that a more powerful effort of oratory was never listened to within the walls of this or any other legislative hall. We have received a copy of his remarks, as corrected and arranged by himself, and will take great pleasure in laying them before the public.

SHAME! SHAME!

"A history of the Holy Catholic Church," compiled from various authors, illustrated with horrid wood-cuts—history, introduction and pictures, (after the fashion of the little publications got up to ridicule Masonry) designed to render the

Roman Catholics of the U. States objects of hatred and alarm, has recently been published. We hope, for the honor of our free institutions, this new crusade may not also be carried to the ballot box.

Franklin Repository.

Two or three papers, which have not hitherto occupied a very conspicuous or confidential standing among the National Republicans, seem determined to take that party throughout the State, into their safe keeping! They first nominated a candidate for them for President, and now tell them they must support the candidate of another party for Governor, in the nomination of whom they were not invited to participate, and whose political objects and principles they do not approve. These would be dictators too, with characteristic modesty, re-publish the weekly effusions of each other on the subject, and style it an expression of the will and wishes of the National Republicans or Whigs of the State!

The project of a Whig State Convention has been well received by the Whig papers of the State, with a few exceptions. The Pittsburg Advocate, the Statesman, Norristown Herald, Chambersburg Reporter, Berks & Schuylkill Journal, Berks county Intelligencer, Valley Forge Record, West Chester Whig, Pennsylvania Inquirer, U. States Gazette, Independent Democrat, Lancaster Union, Adams Sentinel, &c. have expressed themselves favorable to a Convention—some of them speak strongly in favor of the Whigs taking the field with a candidate of their own. Indeed we see no other way for the Whigs to maintain their name and their party existence.—*Braver Argus.*

From the Chambersburg Whig.

WHIG MEETING.

At a very respectable meeting of the Whigs of this county, held at the house of Jacob Snider, on the 15th inst. pursuant to public notice, HOLMES CRAWFORD was called to the Chair, and JOHN ARMSTRONG appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed with unusual animation by James Dunlop, Jasper E. Brady, and John F. Denny, Esqrs. on various topics connected with the political movements of the day; and the following resolutions were afterwards adopted with acclamation, viz:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, an opportunity has now arrived highly favorable to efficient action on the part of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, in defense of the institutions of the country and the constitutional rights of the citizens, against the lawless and ambitious acts of their public servants, occupying the high places of power.

Resolved, That this meeting views with feelings of unabated condemnation, the various measures of the President of the U. States, in relation to the currency—the public lands—the rights of the Senate—the patronage of his office, and his late undignified attempt to control the people as to the mode of nominating his successor; that we deplore and will strenuously resist the personal connection which that high functionary and his official favorites are artfully cultivating, for their own purposes, with the Governors and other political officers of the several States, as tending to decoy the people into a support of ruinous measures of Government, and to deter those, in whom they should confide for protection against such evils, from a faithful discharge of their duty, through fear of losing their offices.

Resolved, That, as the cause espoused by the Whigs of Pennsylvania is that of the Constitution and Laws, securing to the people the peaceful enjoyment of their rights, and subjecting their public servants to a strict accountability for their stewardship, they cannot, in the opinion of this meeting, without a surrender of their principles, cease to oppose with vigor & perseverance every indication of corrupt power, both in the Government of the Nation and that of their own State, and in accordance therewith, every effort which the President and his friends are making to advance a known counsellor and advocate of his administration to the office of Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the addresses and official acts of the other parties in this Commonwealth, are adverse to the principles that originated and governed the Whigs; that instead of tending to the dissemination of a spirit of national pride, humane tolerance, and just reform, they inculcate selfish ends, party proscription, and a perpetuation of abuses in the Government; that the Whigs should therefore be prepared and resolute to stand alone in the ensuing struggle, trusting in the strength of their own arm for a triumph that would secure happiness to the country, and fearless to encounter the chance of a defeat that cannot be attended with dishonor.

Resolved, That, although as the advocates of a free and constitutional Government, the Whigs cannot unite with any of the other political parties in this Commonwealth, in their pursuit of selfish and inglorious objects; yet having no disposition to widen the breach that separates them from these classes of their fellow-citizens, they will cheerfully co-operate with all who adopt their principles—with all who are awake to the flagrant abuses of the Government, and ready to act with energy in wresting its powers from the corrupt, arrogant, and despotic hands that now wield them.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concurs in the various respectable Whig

Resolved, That Andrew Thompson, James Dunlop and Thomas Chambers, Esquires, be appointed to represent this county in the Harrisburg convention; and that Dr. W. R. Humphreys, James Dunlop, Jasper E. Brady, Lewis Denny, and John F. Denny, Esquires, be a Committee of Correspondence, with power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in all the papers in Chambersburg.

HOLMES CRAWFORD, Chair'n.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

STATE CONVENTION.

Whatever policy it may be proper for the National Republicans to pursue at the coming election, either in concert with one of the other divisions into which the people are divided—or alone, and by their own strength; it is our fixed opinion that a State Convention at an early day, is both right & expedient. This opinion we expressed preceding the election of last fall, and have constantly entertained and enforced—and we hazard nothing in saying that it meets the approbation of every member of the party in Chester county. Until that Convention is held, we shall hold a neutral course; after which, we shall follow its advice; confident that its deliberations would be guided by the interest and welfare of the people, and its judgment given after a mature and extended view of every public consideration.

We rejoice to see that the National Republicans throughout the state, are of the same opinion—with a very few exceptions, who are satisfied to adopt the proceedings of other parties. But even those who differ from us now, we firmly expect will abide the decision of our convention, even to the sacrifice of private opinion.

A State Convention is demanded by the exigency of our party. No party that ever existed, was in a more desolate condition: let us inquire—where is our organization? where are our Committees of Correspondence? who are the Committees for calling county and township meetings? who are the deputed sentinels of the party? Are they unnecessary that they do not exist, or have we been derelict of duty, in neglecting to turn our attention to them?

These things are necessary in a territory so extended as Pennsylvania; and it would be the duty of a Convention to organize our party throughout the state, and to recommend plans for the party, to preserve concert and guide us in future. And with these arrangements for the government of our actions, there can hardly be a doubt that in a little time we shall triumph throughout the state. Without such an organization, we must forever remain in the minority, and be doomed to see a free people subjected to misrule, and republican privileges and principles scandalized and abused.

Village Record.

TITLES OF PUBLIC ACTS,
Passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Session 1834-5.

An act for the relief of sundry soldiers, and widows of revolutionary soldiers.

An act to authorize a temporary loan for the use of the Commonwealth.

An act to confer on Mary Lavinia Leas the rights and benefits of a child born in lawful wedlock.

An act providing for the maintenance of motive power on the rail roads of this Commonwealth.

A further supplement to an act for acknowledging and recording of deeds.

A supplement to the act providing for the laying the rails on the Columbia bridge.

A supplement to the act relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies, and to the act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers.

An act to alter the charter of the borough of Gettysburg.

An act relative to Banks.

An act relative to bonds of county treasurers in the auditor general's office.

A supplement to the act entitled an act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, passed on the 15th day of April, 1834.

An act to graduate the lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to the several acts relative to partitions.

An act to erect Adams and York counties into a separate judicial district, to be called the nineteenth district, and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act entitled an act relative to the organization of the courts of justice, passed the 14th day of April, 1834.

An act to provide for the call of a convention with limited powers.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship, passed April 2d, 1832.

An act to incorporate the Hanover savings fund society.

An act authorizing a temporary loan for the use of the Commonwealth.

An act making provision for the education of the poor, gratis, and to repeal the act of the 1st of April, 1834, entitled an act to establish a general system of education by common schools.

RESOLUTIONS.

Relative to the Supreme Court.

Relative to the Gettysburg and Hagerstown turnpike road.

We are again put in possession of late dates from England by the arrival at N. York, of the packet ship Ontario, Capt. Seaton, from London; papers from that city to the 23d inclusive, are received. The Paris papers of Thursday have been received. They intimate that the Government has some intention of pro-

ceeding with the erection of detached forts or batteries round Paris. This scheme if attempted to be carried into effect, may lead to another revolution.

With respect to the American Indemnity, the Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

"The fate of the American Question, however, seems tolerably secure. It is expected that the report of the Committee will be presented on Saturday, (21st) and that the discussion will be brought on in the course of next week. An amendment on the motion for the adoption of the report, which is understood to recommend the simple and unconditional recognition of the Treaty, will suggest that the whole question will be opened up, that a rigorous investigation of the claims be entered into, and that nothing more be paid than such investigation shall show to be due. It is expected, however, that the ministers, with the aid of those earnest remonstrances which daily arrive from all the great commercial towns of the kingdom, will be able to command a majority of about 10, in favor of the simple adoption of the report, and the legislative sanction of the treaty."

A delightful Climate.—The Quebec Gazette of March 30, says, "the season is still cold, and we have experienced repeated snow falls within the last ten days. The snow in the woods is 5 feet deep, and about houses and on the roads has been driven sometimes 15 to 20 and 30 feet deep. As soon as the milder weather commences the roads will be impassable, and the rivers swell and overflow their banks."

From Chili.—By letters received in town yesterday, says the Nantucket Inquirer—per ship Ucas, dated Talcahuano, Jan. 11, we learn that a few days previous, the Araucanian Indians from the interior, with a large armed force, made a hostile and murderous incursion into the town of Arauco. They came upon their victims unexpectedly, in the night time, massacred about 500 people, and carried off as a booty, 2000 head of cattle!

Mr. HARPER:

I see but few papers out of our County, but I am told meetings are called in nearly all the Counties of the State in favor of nominating a Whig candidate for Governor. My opinion is—GO AHEAD! The Whigs of Adams will do their duty.

HAMILTONBAN.

DIED.

This morning, Miss Catharine Lecky, of this borough, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday last, Miss Barbara Rife, daughter of Mr. John Rife, of Mummaburg, aged 24 years.

On the same day, Miss Susan Eichler, daughter of Mr. Frederick Eichler, of Menallen township.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Mrs. Work, widow of Mr. William Work, of Cumberland township.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes is henceforth dissolved, and business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of DICKEY & HIMES, as formerly, to whom have been handed over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm. D. Himes.

T. DICKEY.

W. D. HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a

FRESH AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

including Summer Cloth, Broad Cloth, Painted Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets;—also Queensware, and a general assortment of SHOES & BOOKS—all of which they respectfully invite the public to call and view.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20.

STRAYED AWAY.

A BLACK MAN, who is called SAM, alias SAMBO ALLEN. All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or hire said servant. I further offer a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS to any person returning him to me.

WM. MCLELLAN.

Gettysburg, April 20.

TEMPERANCE.

A semi-annual meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on Friday Evening next. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be an election for officers.

D. M. SMYER, Sec'y.

April 20.

Pennsylvania College.

THE contest of the Literary Societies of the College, will take place on Wednesday evening the 22d inst. in the German Church. The public are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

April 20.

Theological Seminary.

THE Public are respectfully invited to attend the anniversary services of the Theological and Missionary Societies of the Seminary, in the German Church, on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

April 20.

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on Friday the 17th inst. in the borough of Gettysburg, a Brown Cloth POCKET-BOOK, containing a 3d note on the Bank of Gettysburg, of 3 dollars in silver, and a promissory note for \$300. The finder will please leave the same with GEORGE ARNOLD, who will give a liberal reward.

April 20.

ATTENTION!

THE "Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties," will meet for drill and inspection, at Littlestown, on Saturday the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform.

PETER BIEHL, Adjutant.

April 20.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Norbeck, in Mountjoy township, on Monday the 4th of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with six blank cartridges.

JACOB BENNER, O. S.

April 20.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Monday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, with arms complete.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

April 20.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the Commons, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

J. EYLER, O. S.

April 20.

New Goods.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, a very large Stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising almost every article in the

VERY GOOD LINE,

Among which is a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS,

to which the Ladies' attention is particularly invited.—Also,

Leghorn, Tricori, Straw, and Gimp

BONNETS & HATS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

OBOLITHS & STUFFS

For Gentlemen's Summer wear.—A very large Stock of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in the way of building.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Planes and Edge Tools,

BAR IRON,

Hammered & Rolled,

SHEET IRON, STEEL,

Hollow-Ware & Castings,

FENDERS & BRASS ANDIRONS.

Persons engaged in Building, and going to House-keeping, would do well to call.

—AT—

Queensware, China Sets,

MANTLE AND OTHER LOOKING

GLASSES.

WOODEN WARE,

And a Fine Stock of

Fresh Groceries,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 13.

N. B. Accounts of an old standing would be thankfully received.

NOTICE.

NO bill for the funeral of an out-door Pauper shall exceed Six Dollars.

No such bill shall be paid, unless an order of two Justices of the Peace shall be procured in the life-time of such Pauper for his or her relief, except in case of sudden death, in which case such bill shall be paid, provided an order to provide for the funeral of such Pauper shall be procured prior to the burial of such Pauper.—No order for the relief of any living Pauper shall entitle any person to receive payment for any expenses incurred prior to the date of such order and notice thereof to the Steward or one of the Directors as soon thereafter as can be given.

All Justices of the Peace within the county of Adams, are requested to grant orders for the relief of Paupers, and for the funeral of Paupers promptly, otherwise they will prevent persons entitled, from receiving payment.

WILLIAM REX,

J. GUNNINGHAM, } Direct' of the

JACOB WILL, } Poor.

April 13.

The Full-Blooded Horse

VAN BUREN.

WILL be kept for service this season—Mondays and Tuesdays, at John Yetts', in Menallen township; Wednesdays and Thursdays, at Jacob Sourbeer's in Hunterstown; and Fridays and Saturdays, in Petersburg.

For further particulars, see Bills.

HENRY BITTINGER, Owner.

April 13.

JAMES COOPER.

Attorney at Law,

Office in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rag at this Printing Office.

April 13.

BREVET.

THE Subscriber has removed his Shop to a new place West of the Court-house, opposite the Indian Ring Hotel, Chambersburg, where he will continue to execute all work in the line of a FASHIONABLE & STANTIAL MAN.

Thankful for past custom, he hopes strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of the Public.

REMOVAL.

My Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. [Name] on South Baltimore street, south of Mr. David McCrea's, and near the Harness Factory, where I will be made and sold at reduced prices, superior finish and best quality, warranted—ALSO, All kinds of TURNING, and House and Sign Painting, attended to as formerly. HUGH DENWIDOR, Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE

the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the 1st day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors. WOLF will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st day of May next; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time. C. F. KEENER, Trustee. S. MARKS, Trustee. March 9.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties comprising the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and DANIEL SHEFFER and W. M. CLEGG, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 1st day of April next—

Justice is hereby Given.

And the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in the presence of persons, with their Rolls, Books, Acquittances, Examinations, and other Memoranda, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf to be done; and also to do those things which will be prosecuted against the prisoners in care, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. March 9.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Brennisholtz, with notice to Christian Cashman, terre tenant. Peter Lobach, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobach, vs. Henry Fickel and Susanna Fickel. Moses Myers vs. John Fickes. Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickes. Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman. John Garvin vs. William E. Camp. James Neely, Adm'r of James Neely, deceased, for the use of J. Kitchen, vs. Daniel O'Brien. David Roth vs. Wm. McClellan. John Gminier vs. Philip Weaver and Michael Saltzger. Jacob Sell and Mary Ann his wife, (late Mary Ann Wiley), use of Michael Kitzmiller, vs. Jacob Barnitz, Trustee of Michael Dugan, an insolvent debtor. Isaac Cruse vs. James Moore. Andrew Miller vs. William Linn. FOR ARGUMENT. Shadrach Mallone vs. Jesse Comly. March 23.

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:— Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills. Keel's Rheumatic Plaster, Superior Calceaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter. Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles. A superior article of Cologne, Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. D. & S. Keener, Baltimore. Dr. Sier's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism. Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup. Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c. Dr. Devot's Antibilious Pills, Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c. Dr. Lyon's Anodyne Pains, Lees Eye water. A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles. A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles. Nipple shells, &c. &c. Z. DANNER, Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1, 1835.

John Adams	Samuel S. McGreevy
Wm. Adams	Sheldon Marks 2
John Blocher	Samuel Little
James H. Bly	Samuel Little
Maria and Elizabeth	Samuel Little
Huber	Samuel Little
Jacob C. Bender	Samuel Little
Peter Bender	Samuel Little
Chris. Berry	Samuel Little
Jacob Bitterman	Samuel Little
Dr. W. H. Boyd	Samuel Little
Sol. Bingham	Samuel Little
Henry Bender	Samuel Little
Adam Baker	Samuel Little
Jacob Baker	Samuel Little
John Buchler	Samuel Little
John Buchler	Samuel Little
Elizabeth Buchman	Samuel Little
John Bailey	Samuel Little
Geo. H. Bell	Samuel Little
Robert H. Berman	Samuel Little
Henry Black	Samuel Little
Forly Black	Samuel Little
C. W. A. Claman	Samuel Little
Henry Comfort	Samuel Little
Daniel Comfort	Samuel Little
Abraham Crise 2	Samuel Little
John Cline	Samuel Little
George Cator	Samuel Little
Cornelius Cronister	Samuel Little
Maria Coney 1	Samuel Little
Mary Crawford	Samuel Little
James Curran	Samuel Little
John Deamoff	Samuel Little
Isaac Darst	Samuel Little
Nicholas Echenrode	Samuel Little
Robert Ewing	Samuel Little
Alexander Ewing	Samuel Little
David Fletcher	Samuel Little
John Fisher	Samuel Little
Eve Flewbaugh	Samuel Little
A. Fickes, Jr.	Samuel Little
Abraham Fister	Samuel Little
Bernard Folt	Samuel Little
Mr. Get	Samuel Little
Dr. G. W. Gladwell	Samuel Little
Philip Grube	Samuel Little
Hugh Greenfield	Samuel Little
Ann C. Griffin	Samuel Little
John Griffin	Samuel Little
Phebe Humphrey	Samuel Little
John Hake	Samuel Little
Emily Hall	Samuel Little
Peter Hake	Samuel Little
Henry Hess	Samuel Little
Isaac Hohn	Samuel Little
Henry Hoesler	Samuel Little
C. F. Hoot	Samuel Little
G. F. Hoke	Samuel Little
Jesse Jakes	Samuel Little
Jacob Jones	Samuel Little
David Jamison	Samuel Little
Thomas Jones	Samuel Little
Sarah Jurden	Samuel Little
Elizabeth Keed	Samuel Little
James Kerr	Samuel Little
Thos. T. Koen	Samuel Little
Barbara Kerkley	Samuel Little
Isaac H. Lyon	Samuel Little
H. Leffever	Samuel Little
John C. Lyon	Samuel Little
Adam Long	Samuel Little

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown Adams county, Pa. April 1, 1835.

Paul Ack	Joseph Keener
George Able	Lewis King
Abraham Buse	Andrew Kutz
James Comly 2	Jacob Lansing 2
John H. Clements	John Lohr
Crumbecker & Met	George Little
Willoughby W. Delk	Peter Little
Susan Farber	Michael Little
John Genavir	Michael Little
Jacob Grumer	Jacob Mause
Peter Hull, Esq.	John Mauseman
Colchouise & Hahn	A. Mause
Miss Kahlman	Joseph Miller
A. Knight	Samuel Stewart
Julius Seippnerhead	Henry Snyder
Fred. E. Snyder 2	Jacob Wagner
Andrew Sheely	Jacob Warner
Jacob Stapler	Daniel Welher
Ralph Thear	David Zuck

F. LEAS, P. M.

[April 6.]

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform

his friends and the public in general,

that he has, in addition to his former

stock, lately received a large and general

assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind,

and a general assortment of Primers and

Toys for children, Slates, best

Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and

Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket

Maps of the United States and several

States, Mathematical Instruments of the

finest finish, and Pocket and Family

Bibles, of every description, fancy and

common binding—all which he intends

selling on most reasonable terms. SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, May 26.

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S

Vegetable Restorative Elixir,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver

complaints, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-ache,

Sickness of Stomach, particularly after

eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale

at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, March 9.

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received, and for sale at the

Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, March 9.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. GEORGE STITZEL, HENRY MEEDS. March 2.

Doctor Schmucker's

POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doc-

trines of the Reformation, as a-

vowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in

1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Pro-

fessor of Christian Theology in the

Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Oct. 1.

GRAND JURY

FOR APRIL TERM, 1835.

Borough—John Houck, John Cress,

Reading—Michael Brown, J. Trim-

mer, David White.

Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, H.

Clute.

Straban—Michael Saltzger, James

Brinkerhoff.

Hamilton—Sam'l Orndorff, John Bol-

litz, Hugh M. Sherry.

Conowingo—Jacob Kohler.

Mountpleasant—Charles Smith, Ja-

cob Ralfeisenperger.

Tyrone—James L. Neely, John Ne-

ely, John Lehman.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, D. Beecher,

Valentine Flohr.

Menallen—Daniel Wolf, Joseph Tay-

lor, sen.

Berwick—Michael Hoffman.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Sam'l Coburn (of W.),

Wm. M. Curdy, James M. Allister.

Menallen—Henry Walter, Henry Feld,

John Hall, Robert Major, Adam Gard-

ner.

Straban—Jacob King, Fleming Gilli-

land.

Reading—Moses M. Neely, Abraham

King.

Berwick—Jacob Fainestock.

Hamilton—James Wilson, Wm.

Douglass, Wm. Wiegley, John Marshall,

Charles Donaldson.

Germany—Jacob Rider, Jas. Stealy.

Conowingo—John Busby, John Lilly,

Joseph Shanelter.

Mountpleasant—Henry Lilly, Antho-

ny Smith.

Franklin—James Heagy.

Borough—Thomas S. Cooper.

Huntington—James M. Hwee.

Tyrone—John Myers, Jonas Yates.

Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Joseph

Miller.

Liberty—Jacob Myers, Leonard Flohr.

Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, Adam

Went. March 9.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving,

Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. J. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2.

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

Rheumatic Compound, and

INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheu-

matism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption,

will find a complete antidote by using the

subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of

a number of years has satisfactorily proven

the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of

health, and has fully justified its introduction

before an enlightened public—and does not

hesitate to warrant it to answer all the

purposes for which it is recommended. The

great demand, and number of cures that have

been effected by this Vegetable composition,

and at the request of several respectable phy-

sicians, was the only inducement to bring it

before the public. There are two distinct

compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and

one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and

diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.

Annexed are names of a few persons that

have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure

in announcing to the public that Mrs. J. Wel-

ler's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a cer-

tain cure for it—and that we have been most

violently afflicted with it, and were restored

to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyer, Jacob Cover,

Don't McHee, Joshua Flaherty,

Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,

H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained

from the most respectable persons, but the a-

bove named can certify to its virtues—as it is

useless to say more about its virtues, as the

most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a

trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S

Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent

for the sale of it. J. WELLERS. Oct. 20.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article

for sale at the Drug and Book-store

of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis,

and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism,

Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Dis-

eases of the Liver, and Skin, general debi-

lity, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and

Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, June 30.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Bri-

gade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania

Militia, are required to be paraded and

trained as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 4th day of May next,

at such places as their Commanding Offi-

cers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS,

As follows, viz. The 1st battalion of the

90th regiment, on Monday the 11th; the

2d do. do. on Tuesday the 12th; the

2d battalion of the 89th regiment, on

Wednesday the 13th; the 1st do. do. on

Thursday the 14th; unless the Com-

manding Officers shall direct Regimental

Trainings instead thereof; and the 68th

regiment, on Saturday the 18th of May

next.

VOLUNTEERS.—The "American

Union Battalion" will meet for drill and

inspection, at Gettysburg, on Friday the

15th; the "York & Adams County Li-

berty Battalion," at Franklin, on Mon-

day the 18th; and the "Independent

Battalion of York & Adams Counties,"

at Littlestown, on Wednesday the 20th

of May next.

The Volunteers within the bounds

of the Brigade, not attached to the Bat-

talions, will meet with the Militia for in-

spection.

Captains of Volunteer & Militia Com-

panies, are required to make return of co-

pies of the Rolls of their respective Com-

panies, in accordance with the 11th and

36th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia,

on Monday the 8th day of June next;

For the Volunteers, on Monday the 2d

of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Di-

vision, Penn. Militia. April 13.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to in-

form his Friends and the Public in

general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reason-

able terms—amongst which are the fol-

lowing: